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8. Tamm, I. E.; Ivanenko, D. D. -- Developed, independently of each other, a hypothesis on the interchangeable nature of nuclear interaction. On the basis of this hypothesis, Tamm developed the theory reconciling the nature of nuclear forces to the interchange of simple particles. Although this theory led to results sharply divergent from those of experiments, nevertheless, its basic ideas led to the further development of the theory of nuclear forces.

9. Alikhanov, A. I.; Alikhanyan, A. I.; Vaysenberg -- Led research expedition to Mt Alagöz (3,200 meters above sea level) in Armenia to study the nature of cosmic rays. Expeditions were organized by the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR. The most remarkable results of the work of these expeditions are in connection with the study of so-called "restricted atmospheric showers," consisting of mesons. The results also include the establishment of the existence of a new form of charged elementary particles of mass 400-900 m (m - mass of an electron), i.e., particles different from all heretofore known particles, including the meson of mass 200 m.

10. Vexler, V. I.; Skobel'tsin, D. V. -- Conducted research on nuclear scatterings under the influence of cosmic rays. This research was carried on in an expedition of the FIAN (Physics Institute, Academy of Sciences) in the Pamirs Mountains at a height of 4,800 meters above sea level and brought conclusive data in favor of the existence of mesons.

11. Myscowsky, L. V.; Zhdanov, A. P. -- Responsible for the use of thick-layered plates which permitted Zhdanov to obtain remarkable photographs of the complete breaking up of atoms into the elemental particles of which they are composed, under the influence of cosmic rays (so-called "stars").

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